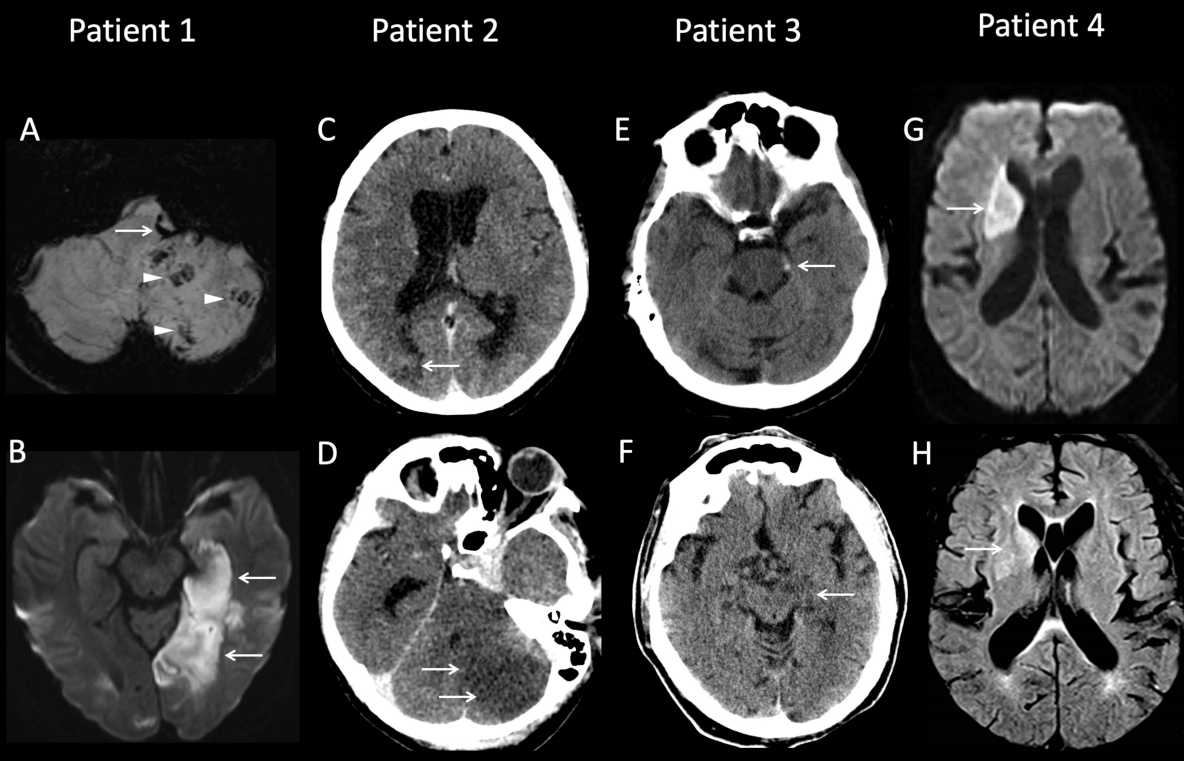
Figure S1



Patient 1: (A) axial susceptibility-weighted MRI image showing thrombus in the intradural left vertebral artery (white arrow) and acute left posterior inferior cerebellar artery territory infarction with petechial hemorrhagic transformation (white arrowheads); (B) subsequent axial diffusion-weighted MRI image showing a further acute left posterior cerebral artery territory infarct involving the thalamus, occipital lobe and posteromedial temporal lobe which occurred despite therapeutic anticoagulation.

Patient 2: (C) axial non-contrast CT brain showing an acute right parietal cortical infarct; and (D) acute left cerebellar infarct with mass effect and hydrocephalus.

Patient 3: (E) axial non-contrast CT brain showing hyperdensity consistent with thrombus in the left posterior cerebral artery; and (F) acute infarction in the left temporal stem and cerebral peduncle.

Patient 4: (G) axial diffusion-weighted image MRI showing an acute infarction in the right corpus striatum, suggestive of transient occlusion of the M1 segment of the right middle cerebral artery; and (H) axial fluid attenuated inversion recovery MRI demonstrating the infarct in this region as well as cerebral white matter hyperintensities consistent with moderate cerebral small vessel disease.